

Massachusetts Election.
BOSTON, NOVEMBER 13, P. M.—We have returns from the whole State, except a few towns. The vote for Governor stands: Briggs [Free] 49,092, Boutwell [Democrat] 28,069, Phillips [Whig] 23,352. Briggs falls short of an election by the people 1200 votes.

There is a Whig gain in the House. Their majority is about 100.
In the Fifth Congressional District, Palfrey [Free Soil] is defeated, there being no choice.
Boston City gives 3200 Whig majority.

New York Election.
NEW YORK, NOV. 13, P. M.—The Whigs have 1800 majority on the State ticket. It is thought there will be a tie in the Senate, and one majority in the House. A couple of days will settle the matter. The vote is close all around.

Wisconsin Election.
DENVY [Dem.] is re-elected Governor. The Democrats have carried every thing.

One of the smallest outrages of Taylor's small potato administration, is the duplicate advertisement of the "list of letters," remaining in post offices at stated times, in certain places. This is done at Pittsburgh, Louisville, and perhaps other places. The object is to furnish paper to a greater number of whig papers than would otherwise get spoons into the public dish. At Louisville, for some reason or other, the list was first given to the Courier, under the laws requiring it to be given to the paper having the largest circulation in the vicinity of the post office. Whether this was right or not, we are not able to say. The postmaster there, as at Indianapolis, might have refused to put any construction upon the indefinite verbiage of the law, leaving each publisher to construe it for himself. If so, the probable result was there, as it was here, the publisher having the most elastic conscience, would construe the law most liberally for his own interest, and swear accordingly. Be this as it may, the list was given to the Louisville Courier, as above stated, and the Louisville Journal, being somewhat "under the weather," in various ways, made a fuss about it; and the post office Department at Washington, in order to escape its abuse, ordered the list of letters to be published in the Journal also, as well as in the Courier.

Now this is a small swindle, and would be hardly worth talking about, if the money was *gonged* from the post office treasury, so that every body would be taxed alike, to make up the beggarly fund necessary to keep the breath of life in the Louisville Journal's nasty carcass. But this is not the case as we understand. The extra advertising is charged to the owners of the letters; and thus a letter, for instance, from Cincinnati, is taxed five cents for postage and four cents for advertising. Nor is this all. The whig papers are so hungry after the *tuppenny* fees for advertising, and the Taylor postmaster is so much more in their interest than he is in that of the public, that he is suspected of *holding back* letters which are required for, *until after* they are advertised, so as to secure the "black mail" to the whig papers. So we are assured by a most respectable whig recently from Louisville, who related to us facts and circumstances which we have no reason to doubt.

We hope that Congress will look into the business, important, because it is very annoying to citizens, in other places no doubt, as well as at Louisville.

There are some other features in the postage laws which need reforming, which we shall indicate hereafter.

Triumph of Democracy and Law!

CINCINNATI, NOV. 12.—The Hamilton court of common pleas gave its decision to-day in the case of Broadwell and Ruffin vs. Roll, the county clerk. It was an application to dismiss Roll for giving certificates of election to the Democratic Representatives from this county. The court decided (Judge Saffin dissenting) that it did not feel it its duty to interfere in the matter. The complainants could seek redress by an appeal to the Legislature, the proper tribunal to decide it. No proof has been offered to show that Mr. Roll had acted corruptly in the discharge of his duty, but, on the contrary, it had been admitted that he had acted conscientiously, and could not have done otherwise than to give the certificates to the persons who received the highest number of votes as certified by the judges of the election. The case was dismissed and Mr. Roll declared not guilty. The opinion was delivered by Judge Hart.

This knocks the sand from under the rebellious whig managers in fine style. It crushes one of their attempts to ruin a man, because he had nerve enough to do his duty, in defiance of their threats. This is a condemnation of whig politicians, by whig judges!

We would like to ask the Sentinel why it said, "We are not at all surprised at the objections thus raised by the Express," that it did not feel it its duty to interfere in the matter. — *Whig Express.*

We said so because it was true. We did not think the Express less benevolent than all others, and that was the reason we qualified our remarks at the time. We have no disposition to accuse the Express unjustly. We have no doubt of the honesty of its intentions, in regard to a State orphan asylum; and just as little that he has condemned the mere abstract proposition too hastily.

By the way, we do not consider that our approval of the general sentiments of a correspondent, should make us responsible for all his arguments.

CALIFORNIA—SLAVERY PROHIBITED.—The "Empire City" recently arrived at New York from California. Despatches by telegraph state that she brings news that the constitutional convention had decided by a unanimous vote that no slavery shall ever be permitted in California. "This is as we expected, if the people were not overruled by the intrigues of Southern Taylor agents, with Butler King at their head."

Mr. John F. Read, son of the Hon. James G., is announced as a candidate for State Agent. Mr. R. has always been a true and thorough-going democrat, and is highly spoken of by those acquainted with him.

DON'T GO WITHOUT THE WOMEN!—A letter from California says that emigrants should take their wives with them.

"Then injure woman in stillness creature, and if you injure one to injure all things decent, and only look around while you're laid to work, pick in hand, puttin' in for the yaller boys. To be shore there aint no fether bed that except the bed of Fether river, and the wife of your buzzum would have to sleep on a buffalo robe, but she wouldn't mind the skin, with a 'lovin' husband to share it with her."

"The world was sad, the garden paths laid wild, And man, once, stirred till woman smiled."

We sympathize with that unfortunate individual, very keenly, we do.

NAVAL.—U. S. frigate Independence, (60) Capt. Blake, and Cumberland, (54) Commodore Morgan, were at Naples on the 7th ult. The U. S. brig Dolphin was at Mexico June 11th.

Charles C. Hindline, Esq., formerly editor of the New Albany Democrat, has been nominated for the Legislature in Camden county, N. J. Success to him!

THE BEST THING YET.—Bricks made of glass are now used in London in the construction of buildings, for the purpose of introducing light without lessening the strength of the walls.

Indianapolis

Published every Thursday.

An Eloquent Passage.

The Methodist Quarterly Review for Oct. 1849, contains a very interesting article, reviewing the "Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, by W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N., Commander of the Expedition." This article is from the eloquent and able pen of the Rev. Dr. DUBBIN, who is justly accounted to be one of the most distinguished divines of the M. E. Church. Those who do not see the Quarterly, will thank us for this extract; toeming as it does in poetry and sublimity:

"On the 18th of April, the eighth day of their voyage on the Jordan, the expedition emerged into the plain of Jericho, by the Mountains of Moab on their left, and the Dead Sea before them. They encamped at the Pilgrims' Ford, where the Christian crosses were to bathe on the following morning. A beautiful engraving illustrates this interesting scene. Let us take our stand on the bank, where the pilgrim host is seen descending to the water, while the Arabian boats, with their crews, are anchored in the straits. All are evidently filled with wonder and reverence. And well they may be; for on the distant range of the Mountains of Moab, seen beyond the river, the hosts of Israel appeared more than three thousand years ago, under the conduct of Moses and Joshua. Upon one of these perceptible summits stood Moses and gazed upon the promised land, while the people murmured, 'This is the land which I swore unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, saying, I will give it unto thy seed: I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither.' Moses cast his eyes down the western declivity of the mountain, and saw his people murmuring, 'The plains of Moab,' by the side of the river. He gazed for a moment, and yet full of hope and resignation, and then died in peace over against the Promised Land. For him, during thirty days, the sighing of the old at evening, and the wail of the young in the morning, were heard along the banks of the river. The time of possession had come! Had he conducted the people to the gate of their future home, and had he been the first to enter the land, the pilgrims are seen in the foreground of the picture. As the ark came up from beneath the wall of water, the floods returned. Then the air was rent with a shout of triumph which startled the city of Jericho at land, and died away amid the hills of Palestine.

More than a thousand years passed away, when on this same spot appeared an ancient man, of countenance so silent and so venerable, who had been present in the terrible wilderness which borders the plain of Jericho to the west, and lifting his hand on high, he cried to his guilty countrymen, 'Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' He required them to be baptized in the Jordan, as a symbol of this kingdom. The pungent reproaches, and the earnest faith of the Baptist, drew the whole country to the river; and the streets of Jerusalem became silent, because in penitence and hope the inhabitants had gone down to be baptized. Suddenly the Baptist passed in his holy work; and, agitated and silent, he stood looking intently on a meek but heavenly form that was approaching for baptism. John recoiled from this man, and in his mind he saw the form of the King, I have need to be baptized of thee, and comest thou to me? And Jesus said, Suffer it to be so now; for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness. The vast multitude breathed not, as these two mysterious beings descended into the water. As the sacred person of Jesus ascended from the river, a mild illumination shone upon the countenance of the man who had acted conscientiously, and could not have done otherwise than to give the certificates to the persons who received the highest number of votes as certified by the judges of the election. The case was dismissed and Mr. Roll declared not guilty. The opinion was delivered by Judge Hart.

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

[Volume IX: Number 24.]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

MARION CIRCUIT COURT.

November 7th, 1849.

STATE vs. MERRITT YOUNG.

Second Day.

Court met pursuant to adjournment; and the proceedings of the previous day were read as approved.

Wm. Stuck was brought into Court by process issued by the Court yesterday; and after examination, was fined ten dollars and costs for not answering a writ of habeas corpus.

Empanelling the Jury.—The Court adjourned, on motion of defendant's counsel, at half past 11 o'clock, till 2 o'clock, P. M., the jury not having been completed.

2 o'clock, P. M.
Court met pursuant to adjournment; and the proceedings of the previous day were read as approved.

Wm. T. Cudd, Frederick Bartlett, Peter Galtier, Albert Catterton, David Snyder, Blam Wright, Lewis L. Brown.

The following gentlemen were set aside for the reasons set forth by the Court.

John Belcher, set aside for cause.
S. J. Patterson, set aside for cause.
Robert Tucker, set aside for cause.

James Cherry, peremptory challenge.
Jacob Shuck, peremptory challenge.
G. R. Hanna, set aside for cause.

Thomas Morrow, peremptory challenge.
P. Spangle, peremptory challenge.
The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, P. M.

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Court met pursuant to adjournment; and the proceedings of the previous day were read as approved.

Robert W. recalled.—Cross-examination resumed.—Counsel requested witness to explain to him the ground noticed by him yesterday, when on the stand. Witness replied; gave his reasons; paced the ground and found it to be 27 feet wide, and 15 feet deep.

Witness was then asked if he was within the distance of 27 feet from the body of the deceased when he fired the shot? He replied, he was not.

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Cross-examined.—Thinks that there were three or four marks of a knife on the board. They, the marks looked fresh. The board was then not as dry as now. The board was then heavier than now. There were no similar marks on the other side. Deft, had his arm hurt, and thought it was done by a nail in the board. On the right of the inquest saw the wound on defendant's arm. Not a hand looking one, but defendant appeared to be in a great deal of pain. It appeared to be on the inside of the arm. Did not examine it, but saw it. Thinks that he saw some bruises. Thinks he could knock a man or a hog cold, in his ordinary strength, with the board. The size of Deft's hand when in health, was a moderate sized young man, but he had been in ill health recently. Suppose there might have been 20 or 30 lbs difference in the weight of the two. Suppose deceased would have weighed about 125 to 150 lbs at his death. He was a man built strongly, well put together. Thinks Young not so stout now as at the time of the transaction. Got the knife from Mr. Bishop, then marshal of the city. Bishop wanted to keep the knife, but on Motherhead telling him, he gave it to him. Thinks that he saw the knife in the hand of the deceased when he was shot.

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